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World Production and Trade

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly
Roundup

WR 24-86

June 18, 1986

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

GRAIN AND FEED

Brazil Buys More Argentine Corn. At its last two tenders, Brazil purchased over 600,000 tons of Argentine corn and bought no U.S. corn, despite the availability of U.S. credit. To date, Brazil has used only about \$10 million of its \$120 million GSM-102 credit line available during fiscal year 1986. Brazil does not usually import large amounts of corn, but this year's poor harvest may force imports of about 2.1 million tons during 1985/86 (Oct/Sept). In 1984/85, Brazil imported about 200,000 tons of corn, all from the United States.

Brazil Imports Less Wheat. Total Brazilian wheat imports during 1985/86 (July/June) are now expected to reach 2.5 million tons, down more than 50 percent from last year's record import level. Brazil's record 1985 wheat harvest has allowed the country to amass large domestic supplies and delay further wheat purchases until 1986/87. As a result, U.S. wheat exports to Brazil to date in 1985/86 total about 720,000 tons, down sharply from last year's level of 3.0 million tons for the same period. During the past five years, Brazil imported about 2.6 million tons of U.S. wheat annually, but reduced demand and increased competition from Canada and Argentina have decreased the U.S. market share.

Peru Buys More Canadian Wheat. Peru's recent purchase of additional quantities of Canadian wheat is likely to reduce U.S. export prospects to that market. Peru recently purchased 20,000 tons of Canadian wheat at \$98.50 per ton--about \$6.00 per ton less than the lowest U.S. price. Previously, the United States was the major supplier of wheat to Peru, which imports almost 1.0 million tons annually. However in 1984, Canada and, to a much greater extent, Argentina began displacing U.S. wheat exports.

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OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

The Philippines Receive Credit Line for Chinese Products. The administrator of the Philippines' National Food Authority (NFA) recently returned from China with a \$20 million revolving credit line to purchase agricultural products. The NFA plans to use part of this credit to purchase soybean meal. USDA estimates 1985/86 Philippine imports of soybean meal at 350,000 tons. The Chinese also apparently promised to purchase agricultural products, such as coconut oil, from the Philippines.

Peanut Prices Soar in Europe. In Europe the average edible shelled peanut price (Rotterdam CIF) for May increased to \$867 per ton from last month's average of \$706 per ton. The sharpest increase in prices occurred between the first and second week in May when the price rose from \$760 a ton to \$925 a ton; at the end of the first week in June prices were quoted at \$1,000 per ton. European reports indicate that initial price increases were caused by concern over a possible shortage of Argentine peanuts, but attention soon shifted to the U.S. peanut crop and concern over the possible impact of dry weather in southern growing areas.

Soybean Development Project Announced in Brazil. The largest Brazilian soybean producer group has announced plans for a \$100 million project for the North Itamaraty farm in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. The development will include soybean production on 100,000 hectares and the construction of a soybean crushing plant; this year, 18,000 hectares will be planted. In 1986/87 (Feb-Jan), USDA estimates that Brazil will export 1.5 million tons of soybeans, 6.8 million tons of soybean meal, and 650,000 tons of soybean oil.

FRUITS

Production of Processing Tomatoes Down in Key Countries. This year's production of tomatoes for processing in 11 of the world's leading producing countries is estimated at 15.4 million tons, down 6 percent from last year and 19 percent below the record 1984 harvest. Smaller crops are expected in the United States, Italy, Greece, France, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Israel. Only Canada, Mexico, and Taiwan are expected to produce larger crops in 1986.

In the United States, 1986 contract intentions indicate a processing tomato crop of 6.4 million tons, slightly higher than last year's contracted production, but down from actual production of 6.5 million tons and down from 7.0 million tons produced in 1984. In Canada, 1986 production is forecast to rise 2 percent from last year's harvest. Contract intentions in 1986 totaled 11,711 hectares, up 13 percent from last year, up 17 percent from actual contracts, and up 3 percent from last year's actual harvested area. In Mexico, the 1986 crop estimated is up 16 percent from last year. Favorable weather in the leading producing state of Sinaloa has resulted in high yields and excellent quality.

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In Italy, 1986 processing tomato production is forecast at 3.5 million tons, 7 percent below last year's harvest and 37 percent below the record 1984 harvest. The decline is attributed to the lack of an agreement between growers and processors and a shift of land from processing to fresh tomatoes. The 1986 growing season was delayed in the north but has been normal in the south. In Greece, processing tomato production is forecast about 15 percent below last year. Contracts have been signed between growers and the canning industry for delivery of 1.2 million tons of raw product, although currently the European Community (EC) plans to support only 1.0 million. In France, processing tomato production is forecast 13 percent below last year and 13 percent below the EC production threshold. The decline is attributed to large stocks of canned tomato products and a slowdown in domestic consumption which contributed to a drop in planted area.

In Spain, processing tomato production is projected to fall 3 percent from last year's level. In Portugal, production is forecast down 18 percent from last year. The decline is attributed to large tomato paste stocks and relatively stagnant domestic and foreign markets which has led to a sharp drop in area. Under the terms of agreement on Spanish and Portuguese integration into the EC, minimum grower prices and production aids will be aligned with those of the other 10 members over a 7-year transition period.

In Israel, processing tomato production is forecast down 10 percent from last year and down 13 percent from 1984. Declining profitability and the third drought in as many years, which caused shortages of irrigation water, reduced the area planted to processing tomatoes. In Turkey, 1986 production is expected to decline about 14 percent from last year's record crop. The decline is attributed to excess supplies of tomato products and low prices.

In Taiwan, processing tomato production is estimated virtually unchanged from last year but sharply below the record 1984 harvest. A return to more normal yields, following last year's weather-and disease-reduced level, is estimated to have offset a sharp drop in area.

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Estimates of processing tomato production, by country, are as follows (in thousand metric tons):

Country	1984	Revised 1985	Forecast 1986
United States	6,968	6,511	6,435 1/
Canada	534	492	500
Mexico	375	250	290
Italy	5,600	3,785	3,500
Greece	1,570	1,650	1,400
France	355	393	340
Spain	1,008	829	805
Portugal	736	732	600
Israel	265	257	230
Turkey	1,000	1,100	950
Taiwan	631	362	367
Total selected countries	19,042	16,361	15,417

1/ Contracted production.

COFFEE

World Coffee Forecast Down Sharply in 1986/87. The first USDA forecast of world green coffee production for 1986/87 is 82.9 million bags (60 kilograms each), down 14 percent from the revised 96.4 million bag crop a year earlier. South American production, forecast at 33.8 million bags, is down 16 million from last year, and the lowest outturn since 1977/78.

Brazil, the world's largest producer, is expected to harvest a crop of 16.5 million bags, one-half the volume of last year's crop. The unusually dry 1985 (June-September) winter season in Brazil's major coffee producing states, was further aggravated by a three-month delay of the rainy season which seriously affected coffee yields for the 1986/87 crop (see WR 46-85, WR 51-85, WR 6-86). In addition, crop dehusking yields for the 1986/87 crop are expected to be lower than last year. As a result of the drought, coffee market prices increased which caused a considerable rush to obtain coffee seedlings, especially in the states of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. A preliminary estimate indicates that 50,000 hectares were planted with about 75 million new coffee seedlings since last November. The upward trend in market prices also led most growers to apply additional quantities of fertilizers and pesticides in an effort to maximize output. More favorable weather since February resulted in good development of coffee cherries for the 1986/87 crop and coffee trees were able to recover from stress caused by the drought.

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In Colombia, production is expected to increase 3 percent over the revised estimate of 12 million bags. Low grower prices resulted in poorer management practices which reduced yields and caused a 500,000-bag reduction in the 1985/86 estimate. Improved grower prices since last December have prompted better plantation practices which could be reflected in a larger crop for 1986/87. In the main producing states, recent weather has been normal with good rainfall distribution which should favor good yields. Factors which have smoothed the traditional boom-bust cycles in production include high yielding varieties and an upturn in fertilizer sales during the first four months of 1986.

Ecuador's coffee outturn is forecast at a record-high 2 million bags, 2 percent above last year's previous record. The high level of production in 1985/86 and the forecast for 1986/87 is due entirely to an expanded crop area; orchard rehabilitation programs and new cultural practices have had only a minor impact on yields. Little increase in planted area is now expected beyond the 434,000 hectares currently in production.

Coffee production in North and Central America and the Caribbean region is forecast at 17.1 million bags, up 12 percent from 1985/86. All major producing countries are expecting increases. Mexico, the largest producing country in this region, is expecting a record high crop of 4.7 million bags in 1986/87, 4 percent above the previous season. In addition to favorable weather, a recuperation from the 1983 frost and the maturation of new plantings of more productive varieties have led to this improved outlook. In Guatemala, a record-high 2.9-million-bag crop is forecast, 15 percent more than last year. The flowering for the 1986/87 crop was heavy in many areas and the switch to smaller bush varieties has dramatically increased the number of plants per hectare. A cold front accompanied by strong winds caused some blossom loss in the eastern and southeastern coffee areas.

In El Salvador, outturn for the new crop is expected to reach 2.6 million bags, 13 percent above the previous season's level. Heavy winds during the last week of March damaged some areas and rains needed to revitalize trees and start flowering arrived somewhat late. Salvadoran coffee production had been declining since 1980. Low grower prices resulted in minimal use of fertilizers and insecticides and lack of investment for new plantings.

In Costa Rica, production is forecast to increase by 650,000 bags over last season's crop because of vastly improved weather. Prospects for the coming year are improved because additional areas in new coffee plantations will be coming into production. A major reduction in coffee yields occurred last year because dry weather during critical growth periods resulted in poor berry settings.

Africa's 1986/87 coffee output is forecast to increase slightly from last year. The largest producer in this region, the Ivory Coast, expects a crop of 4.8 million bags, up 4 percent from a year ago. Rains starting in late February, alternating with high temperatures, favored good crop development and high yields. The government plans to expand total area by 270,000 hectares, removing and replanting 27,000 hectares of coffee trees more than 25 years old, and intensifying the pruning program. It also intends to increase seedling production by establishing 44 new propagation centers which will turn out 95 million seedlings annually.

Kenya's production is forecast at 1.8 million bags, down 8 percent as a result of the cyclical nature of coffee yields. More normal weather conditions have returned to most parts of the country. An important development in Kenyan coffee production was the release to farmers of a new disease resistant variety. The new Ruiru 11 variety is expected to show an increase in planted area in 1987/88.

Asian 1986/87 coffee production is forecast to increase 4 percent over last year, due almost entirely to a more than 400,000 bag increase expected in India. Indonesia's production is expected to equal last year's record high outturn of 5.8 million bags. Weather has been normal during the 1986/87 growing season, but the government continues to control the expansion of coffee area to avoid an oversupply when export quotas are reinstated.

Coffee production estimates by region are as follows in 1,000 60-kilogram bags:

Region	Revised 1985/86	Forecast 1986/87
North and Central America and the Caribbean	15,307	17,070
South America	49,816	33,825
Africa	20,947	21,213
Asia	9,498	9,921
Oceania	879	906
Total	96,447	82,935

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SUGAR

Brazil Announces Sugar Production Plans. The Sugar Alcohol Institute (IAA) announced that Brazil's 1986/87 raw centrifugal sugar production is 9.1 million tons. This is 900,000 tons more than last year and 3 percent more than previously forecast by the U.S. agricultural office in Rio de Janeiro in May. Brazil's total area planted to sugar cane for 1986/87 crop is estimated at 4.0 million hectares. The area harvested to supply cane strictly for sugar production is 1.95 million hectares. Although most of southern Brazil suffered drought during the latter half of 1985, the effect on sugar cane was to extend the growing season with little or no effect on yields.

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

U.S. Wood Product Exports Near \$1 Billion to Date in 1986. The value of U.S. wood product exports reached \$977 million for January-April, an increase of 11 percent or \$96 million over the same period last year. As expected, shipments of softwood logs to China were down significantly for April. U.S. exports to China totaled \$22.3 million, down 42 percent from April 1985. Overall, export performance continues to be strong as a more competitive dollar improves export prices. U.S. wood exports for January-April 1986 are as follows in millions of dollars, F.A.S. value basis:

	Japan	Canada	China	Other	Total
Softwood logs	226.7	20.5	92.2	30.6	370.0
Softwood lumber	78.1	29.4	1.1	92.2	200.8
Softwood plywood	0.7	3.5	0.0	50.2	54.4
Hardwood logs	5.4	3.1	0.0	35.0	43.5
Hardwood lumber	13.4	23.3	0.0	69.0	105.6
Hardwood plywood	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.3	5.0
Other products	56.3	36.2	0.5	104.5	197.5
Total	380.7	116.6	93.8	385.8	976.9

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Overall, U.S. exports to the EC showed continuing gains for softwood plywood and hardwood logs. Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom imported U.S. softwood plywood valued at \$8.8 million, \$11.6 million, and \$12.5 million, respectively. Hardwood log exports to Germany totaled \$18.1 million, up 37 percent over January to April last year. U.S. wood product exports to the EC in January-April are as follows in millions of dollars, F.A.S. vaule basis:

	1985	1986	% Change
Belgium/Luxembourg	16.35	20.47	25.2
Denmark	4.55	10.30	126.6
France	6.40	6.60	3.1
Germany	36.62	50.39	37.6
Greece	2.63	3.65	38.7
Ireland	1.14	1.57	38.1
Italy	28.10	28.90	2.9
Netherlands	12.99	19.86	52.9
Portugal	0.22	0.11	-52.3
Spain	8.38	12.05	43.9
United Kingdom	<u>24.52</u>	<u>38.62</u>	<u>57.5</u>
Total EC	141.89	192.51	35.7

On the import side, softwood lumber from Canada continues to increase. Cumulative softwood lumber imports from Canada are at 4.6 billion board feet, up 7 percent over the same period last year.

WORLD FOOD PRICES

Food Prices Increase in All Capitals. The items contained in this survey reflect purchases more typical of U.S. consumers than those of other capitals. Differences in quality, packing, and seasonal variation in supply will also tend to affect any strict comparison between such prices. The retail prices quoted in this survey were derived by averaging retail prices for each commodity taken from randomly sampled supermarkets within each capital's metropolitan area.

Variation in individual commodity prices among the cities surveyed may be explained by a variety of factors, among which are supply/demand differences; controls and other means of interference with some prices; the self-sufficient nature of some capitals (e.g. sirloin prices in Brasilia and Buenos Aires and coffee prices in Brasilia); and the quality, packaging, etc. differences alluded to above. Furthermore, survey-to-survey dollar-denominated price variations are often influenced by wide divergencies in local rates of inflation and/or currency fluctuations.

The total price figure has been included as an aid in defining the general level of prices for a given city.

Discounting the effects of local currency fluctuations, general price levels were higher or stayed relatively constant for all reporting capitals.

Brazilian prices rose only 1 percent since November 1985 when the last survey was taken. This may be attributed to a government economic package designed to fight the 255-percent inflation rate with an across-the-board freeze on retail and wholesale prices.

Tokyo's prices rose by nearly 29 percent since November when the last survey was taken, most of which is explained by an 18-percent depreciation in the dollar/yen exchange rate.

Washington D.C.'s price figure showed a slight increase over November's survey but should be interpreted as remaining constant.

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FAS Survey of Average Retail Food Prices in Selected World
Capitals, May 1986
(in U.S. dollars per kg or units as indicated,
converted at current exchange rates)

Item	Bern	Bonn	Bras- ilia	Buenos Aires	Can- berra	London	Madrid	Mexico City
Steak, sirloin, boneless..	24.94	9.86	2.25	2.79	5.40	12.58	8.05	2.65
Roast, pork, boneless.....	9.22	4.55	4.01	5.56	3.73	4.86	5.63	2.60
Broilers, whole.....	3.85	2.08	1.16	1.76	2.95	2.85	2.48	1.66
Eggs, large,dozen.....	3.14	1.15	.68	1.18	1.47	1.72	1.12	.64
Butter.....	9.08	3.94	2.96	3.23	2.58	3.08	7.07	3.00
Cheese,Cheddar,Emmenthaler	9.87	6.50	3.76	6.62	4.65	4.03	7.51	7.61
Milk, whole, liter.....	.84	.50	.20	.34	.98	.62	.50	.24
Oil, cooking, liter.....	3.17	.92	.61	1.65	2.12	1.48	2.00	1.12
Potatoes.....	.70	.26	.42	.39	.66	.51	.31	.42
Apples.....	1.68	1.26	1.14	1.41	.87	1.43	.67	1.27
Oranges.....	1.36	1.15	.19	1.05	.62	1.08	.84	.25
Flour.....	1.08	.60	.21	.33	.80	.48	.52	.28
Rice.....	1.95	1.61	.56	.92	.84	1.28	.76	.40
Sugar.....	.76	.89	.32	.45	.58	.72	.78	.22
Coffee.....	12.15	12.53	6.68	10.27	11.76	10.48	9.25	4.04
TOTAL.....	83.79	47.80	25.15	37.96	40.01	47.20	47.49	26.40
(TOTAL NOV. 1985).....	71.27	38.72	24.86	27.12	32.22	41.04	39.52	19.93

Bonn, Ottawa: Roast, Pork, bone-in

Item	Ottawa	Paris	Pre- toria	Rome	Seoul	Stock- holm	Tokyo	Wash. Metro
Steak, sirloin, boneless..	6.22	10.24	5.20	9.71	7.22	17.85	40.41	7.29
Roast, pork, boneless.....	4.62	5.62	3.57	5.69	4.06	18.66	11.29	4.73
Broilers, whole.....	1.85	3.07	1.16	3.78	1.91	6.20	4.71	1.87
Eggs, large, dozen.....	.83	1.25	.65	1.39	1.10	2.25	1.62	.91
Butter.....	4.22	4.54	2.58	4.26	4.55	4.97	7.41	5.40
Cheese,Cheddar,Emmenthaler	7.37	5.95	3.08	7.22	9.65	8.58	7.21	6.70
Milk, whole, liter.....	.86	.63	.42	.72	.81	.64	1.17	.49
Oil, cooking, liter	1.52	1.72	1.49	1.00	1.39	5.97	1.47	2.36
Potatoes.....	.85	.78	.17	.54	.87	.60	1.88	.64
Apples.....	1.63	1.21	.50	1.00	1.36	1.92	3.32	2.29
Oranges.....	1.58	1.07	.44	1.07	N/A	1.41	4.79	.99
Flour.....	1.15	.81	.46	.48	.32	.91	1.18	.53
Rice.....	1.66	1.36	.94	1.33	1.11	2.30	2.29	.97
Sugar.....	.33	.91	.54	.86	.79	1.05	1.50	.95
Coffee.....	10.34	8.25	11.16	9.89	15.54	12.15	20.06	9.33
TOTAL.....	45.03	47.41	32.36	48.94	50.68/1	85.46	110.31	45.45
(TOTAL NOV. 1985).....	38.99	44.89	23.32	40.55	48.79/1	70.27	85.49	44.52

Note: One kilogram = 2.2046 pounds; one liter = 1.0567 quarts
1/ Orange price excluded.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of June 17, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
36. Jordan Barley	June 17, '86	60,000
35. Israel Barley	June 17, '86	200,000
34. Tunisia Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head
33. Algeria Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head
32. Sri Lanka Wheat	May 16, '86	125,000
31. Saudia Arabia Barley	May 7, '86	500,000
30. Algeria Barley	Apr 17, '86	500,000
29. Morocco Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	4,000 head
28. Turkey Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	5,000 head
27. Egypt Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	6,000 head
26. Yemen Poultry Feed	Apr 14, '86	150,000
25. Yugoslavia Wheat	Apr 10, '86	200,000 Sold 153,000
24. Indonesia Dairy Cattle	Apr 9, '86	7,500 head
23. Syria Wheat	Apr 8, '86	700,000
22. Benin Wheat	Apr 7, '86	45,000 Sold 10,000
21. Algeria Table Eggs	Apr 4, '86	500 million
20. Iraq Dairy Cattle	Apr 4, '86	6,500 head
19. Jordan Wheat	Mar 19, '86	75,000 COMPLETE
18. Tunisia Wheat	Mar 18, '86	300,000 Sold 50,000
17. Algeria Wheat Flour	Feb 25, '86	100,000
16. Algeria Semolina	Feb 11, '86	250,000
15. Philippines Wheat	Jan 7, '86	150,000 COMPLETE (152,400)
14. Zaire Wheat	Dec 27, '85	40,000 Sold 20,000
	May 15, '86	40,000
13. Nigeria Barley Malt	Dec 10, '85	100,000
12. Iraq Wheat Flour	Dec 9, '85	150,000 Sold 75,000
11. Egypt Poultry	Nov 26, '85	8,000 COMPLETE
	Mar 21, '86	15,000 COMPLETE
10. Zaire Wheat Flour	Nov 18, '85	64,000 Sold 45,000
	May 15, '86	30,000
9. Philippine Wheat Flour	Nov 15, '85	100,000 Sold 50,000
8. Jordan Rice	Nov 8, '85	40,000 Sold 22,700
7. Turkey Wheat	Oct 16, '85	500,000 COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000
6. Morocco Wheat	Sept 30, '85	1,500,000 Sold 890,000
5. Yemen Wheat	Sept 6, '85	100,000 Sold 50,000
4. Yemen Wheat Flour	Aug 20, '85	50,000 Sold 31,500
	Apr 14, '86	100,000
3. Egypt Wheat	Jul 26, '85	500,000 COMPLETE
	Oct 30, '85	500,000 COMPLETE (512,500)
2. Egypt Wheat Flour	Jul 2, '85	600,000 COMPLETE
1. Algeria Wheat	Jun 4, '85	1,000,000 COMPLETE
	Apr 10, '86	1,000,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

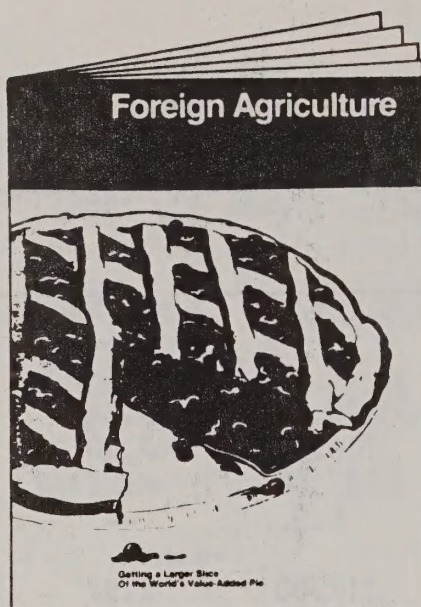
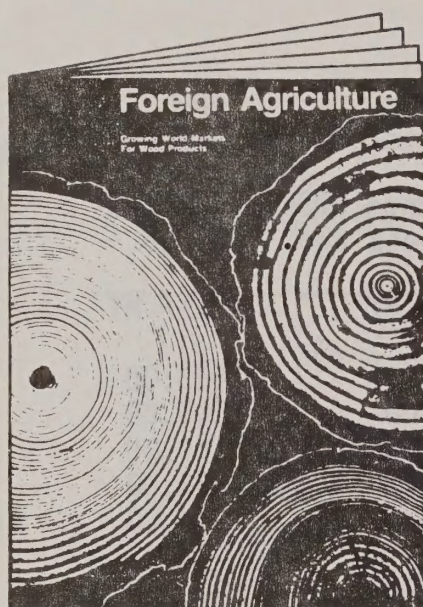
Announced to Date	10,600,000 (grain equivalent)
	500 million table eggs
	23,000 tons frozen poultry
	38,000 head dairy cattle
Sold to Date	3,919,500 wheat
	1,098,050 flour, grain equivalent
	23,000 frozen poultry
	22,700 rice
Bonus	\$240.9 million at book value (1,679,500 tons)

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-13-
Selected International Prices

Item	:	June 17, 1986	:	Change from	:	A year
	:		:	a week ago	:	ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT		\$ per MT
Wheat:						
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.		N.Q.	--	--		183.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....		130.00	3.54	-16.00		165.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.		114.00	3.10	-2.00		143.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....		157.00	4.27	+12.00		173.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...		N.Q.	--	--		179.00
Feed grains:						
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....		117.00	2.97	-1.00		128.50
Soybeans and meal:						
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....		211.60	5.76	-1.50		228.25
Brazil 47/48% SoyaPellets		189.00	--	-1.00		145.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal....		181.00	--	-1.00		142.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/						
Wheat.....		104.34	2.84	-7.35		151.74
Barley.....		55.12	1.20	-4.59		96.91
Corn.....		98.42	2.50	-2.36		107.09
Sorghum.....		96.56	4.38 2/	-4.41		108.03
Broilers.....		1269.19	--	+70.11		1186.30
EC IMPORT LEVIES						
Wheat 5/.....		172.45	4.69	+3.65		76.30
Barley.....		167.10	3.64	+7.30		70.35
Corn.....		149.80	3.81	+0.40		63.80
Sorghum.....		162.10	4.12	+4.00		79.60
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		N.Q.	--	N.Q.		N.Q.
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/						
Common wheat(feed quality)		195.70	5.33	+0.25		150.60
Bread wheat (min. quality)		207.85	5.66	+0.30		159.95
Barley and all						
other feed grains.....		195.70	--	+0.25		150.60
Broilers 4/ 6/.....		N.Q.	--	N.Q.		N.Q.
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)						
Wheat		N.A.	--	--		N.A.
Barley.....		N.A.	--	--		N.A.
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		N.Q.	--	N.Q.		N.Q.

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis June delivery.



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